

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881.

Amusements To-day At bey's Park Theater -Le Verage on house Accelemy of Muste. Michael Stregulf. American Institute - Inspirital Excitation. Bijon Opera House—The Sarette Reach's Thentes—Netwel Street Matthes, Runnell's Suseum, Brookey and Shell, Buty's Theatre-Quita Nature, Grand Opers House-Baron Raddph. Matines, Raverly's 13th St. Theatre-Across the Continent Haverly's Nob o's Gard a. The World Matthew H verly's 5th Av. Theatre-The Macrotte, Malines Madison Square Theater-Tac Polescor, Madison Square Garden-Circus Million. Meters liten Concert Hatt-Concert. New Theatre Comique—The Maler. Nan Penneiseo Minstrets—Brooks ay and 28th et Standard Theatre A Messenger from Jarva Setting Union Square Theate -T a most. Window Then re A Child of the State, Maines.

At his own request, the President was lifted yesterday from his bed to a reclining chair, on which he lay for half an hour. The experiment appears to have been followed by no signs of exhaustion. His fever was very slight, and while a high rate of respiration all day indicated that there was still trouble of some sort with one of his lungs, his general condition was reported in the evening bulletin to be reassuring.

#### Lying Deliberately Decided on at Washington.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Commercial Advertiser, the authorities at Washington-the District Government and the Army and Navy-do not apparently consider themselves competent to cope with the miserable wretch GUITEAU, without resorting to the contemptible expedient of lying to him.

A soldier carried out a long-premeditated plan to kill the prisoner by shooting him through the window. Our contemporary Bays:

"It was agreed that it would be best to tell Guirnat that the shooting had been accidental. This announce ment was made to him, the explanation being that a soldier in gotting out of the wagon had accidentally dis-

We should like to know, if anybody can tell us, why it was "agreed to be best" to tell this miserable lie to the miserable wretch, instead of telling him the simple truth. Hang him, if you will; but why lie

# The Hon. Carl Schurz on Civil Service

The new editor of the Evening Post is an sarnest advocate of long and secure tenure n public office. The Democratic theory of 'requent changes in our public offices does not comport with his European notions.

But, like some other civil service reformers, Mr. Schunz occasionally lets slip a statement of fact which explodes all his fine-spun theories about the advantages of permanency in office.

There are certainly some advantages to be expected from long familiarity with the duties of an office; but while these are not always observable, the disadvantages are almost certain to appear. Among these are arrogant and insolent manners, engendered by pride of place, and an indisposition to oblige persons having business to transact. Men long in office are also more apt to become corrupt and dishonest.

Mr. SCHURZ-strange that he should be the first to discover it-finds another and a most grave objection to keeping men too long in office. According to his notion, routine officials are subject to a peculiar mental malady which puts them into fixed hostility to the people, from the sweat of whose brows they are supported: so that, instead of a government by the people and for the people, we have a government by wand uniformly hostile to the people.

The proportion of routine officials who are hostile to the people Mr. SCHURZ places at the appalling figures of ninety-five out of a hundred!

And the patriotic civil service reformer would keep these enemies of the public in office for life!

It is in the following terse and startling Statement from his own pen that Mr. Schurz's views are set forth. We copy from yesterday's Evening Post:

"It is to be feared that Commissioner Rays of the In mulady which sooner or later inform along ninery five per cent. q the reading officials of the Government, counting them to constru many has no the statute book in favor of the public Training to adversely to the public themselves."

What we desire is fair and just, honest and industrious officials, free from prejudice as men can be; and the sooner the kind described by our distinguished contemporary are turned out of office the better.

# The Expulsion of the Utes.

The scenes which have accompanied the expulsion of the Utes from their homes in the Uncompangre Valley are a fit climax for the scheme of spoliation that drove them away. The attachment of the Indian for his birthplace and the graves of his ancestors is well known. On the night before the expulsion of the Utes, the women passionately kissed the ground, and gave vent to their feelings in moans and shricks. The men pleaded with Gen. MACKENZIE against being banished beyond reach of their homes pledging themselves to give up the mountain region and its mineral wealth if they could only stay in their valleys. Before the Indians had fully left their camp fires, the greedy settlers poured in, crowding each other for the best pick of the lands, and were corralled by Mackenzie's bayonets to await the time set for staking the claims.

Painters who are in search of characteristic scenes to typify American life and history of to-day might find a subject in this Colorado valley, with its exiled people fliing sorrowfully out under the rifles of the soldiery, while the rapacious white squatters rush in.

Probably the Utechiefs did not tell Gen. MACKENZIE the truth, if they urged, as they are said to have done, that they had under stood the treaty to allow the a all the valleys of their old reservation, while permitting the whites to occupy the uplands for mining. Deceits have been practised upon in the present instance special pains were taken to make the Indian chiefs who signed it, understand distinctly what it required of them. Possibly they may have deceived their own people, through shame at selling their homes; but the fact that the treaty was rejected by the whole tribe when the chiefs arrived on the reservation from Washington, tends to show that its provisions were accurately explained. In the rat-Bleation conference on the reservation, also, the terms of the treaty were fully set forth. But all this does not after the fact that the Utes have been substantially driven, against their free consent, from lands which were theirs by a title as legal as any homesteads owned in New York; and that they have never recognized the few dollars apiece paid to them as an equivalent for the less

The Utos have always been a compara- clearly inadmissible in the present his perishing by suicide-all these make a are the perishing by suicide-all these make a are the perishing by suicide-all these make a large the perishing by suicide-all these makes a large the perishing by suicide-all these makes a large the perishing by suicide-all the perish

ceived from the Government the money belonging to them and wrongfully withheld from them, they would have been little tempted by any offer of purchase which the Government could have made. But ACHMET ELABARY, gave notice that he had after the flerce demands and threats of the frontiersmen had caused the Indian Bureau to openly espouse the land-grabbing scheme, and still there seemed no method of forcing the Utes to sell the homes confirmed to them by solemn treaty, the outbreak of the White River Utes was eagerly seized upon by the Government as an occasion for carrying out the long-desired spoilation. The single band and this is that the hostility of the insurengaged in the Meeker massacre and in THORSHURGH'S fight formed only a small minority of the Utes; and even had its land ownership been forfeited by its acts, this would not have destroyed the legal rights of the Ute nation as a whole. But, with troops planted upon the reservation, the Colorado settlers clamoring for a war of annihilation, and a campaign threatened in the spring, the perilous situation of the Utes was artfully turned to account by the plotters of expatriation to convince them that their only hope of safety from invasion and ruin was in sending an embassy to Washington.

This embassy of chiefs was first bullied and terrorized in Colorado by the crowds of whites gathered to see them on their journey; it was then coaxed and flattered by attentions shown in Washington. Nevertheless, despite the gloomy predictions on the one hand that the settlers would overrun their lands, and, on the other, the artful wording of the treaty so that chiefs making themselves acceptable to the Government authorities might expect extra advantages under it, it was very many days before even the carefully picked delegates would consent to sign a treaty for selling the lands; and even then it was a treaty only operative on ratification by the tribe.

It is a matter of record that this ratification was overwhelmingly refused, and that it was afterward assented to only when one of the Government Commissioners had expressly notified the Utes that the Great Father, meaning HAYES, would not be responsible for the results of its rejection. Thus this so-called treaty of sale was practically one of compulsion, procured by the Government's threatening to renounce its solemn obligations of protection.

Happy will it be for the Utes if in their future homes, which are said to be healthful and well chosen, though pitiably diminished in extent, they shall find what seems to them a hardship and an outrage turned into a blessing by their removal from the neighborhood of a civilization bent only on destroying them.

### The Egyptian Imbroglio.

The species of revolution which has just taken place in Egypt is one which specially affects the political as well as the commercial interests of Great Britain. The action of the GLADSTONE Cabinet will be watched with great anxiety, and a weak, irresolute course, like that pursued in Afghanistan, will scarcely be tolerated by the English

What are the conditions of the problem which Mr. GLADSTONE has to solve? The objects which a British Premier has to compass in Egypt are but two, viz., the payment of the interest on the public debt and he maintenance of free communication viin India by the Suez Canal. The measures, however, taken heretofore to attain these objects have been tentative and inadequate. Great Britain has not exercised an ascendancy in the Nile land proportionate to the importance of her interests, or at all commensurate with the influence which Lord Beaconsfield contemplated at the time when he purchased the Khedive's shares in the canal. The subjects of the United Kingdom are by far upright Judge. the largest holders of Egyptian bonds, and their ships pay more tells to the Sucz Canal than those of all other nations put together. Great Britain, too, alone of European countries is vitally concerned in the great waterway from a political point of view, for were it closed to her, she could hardly retain her hold on her valued Indian dependency in the event of Russian aggression. Notwithstanding these considerations, England has thus far obtained no larger share of control over the Egyptian administration than that pos-

sessed by France. It is true that the citizens of the last named country constructed the Suez Canal, and still own a majority of shares in the enterprise; but aside from that investment of their capital, their commercial interest in Egypt is scarcely greater than that of Italy. The whole fiscal management of the Nile land, however, has for some time been lodged in the hands of a French and an English Comptroller. while all legal proceedings, civil or criminal, to which a foreigner was a party, have been committed to an international court, made up of representatives from about twenty foreign States. Thus we see that Great Britain has by no means taken the dominant position to which the relative extent of her interests would seem to have entitled her, from the moment that Egypt was admitted to be incapable of self-government and virtually handed over to trustees.

She has, indeed, an incomparably better

claim to occupy the Nile valley than France had to take possession of Tunis. There is no doubt, however, that under the GLADSTONE administration, at all events, England would have remained content with the provisional arrangement under which Messrs. DE BLIGNIERES and Colvin have exercised a joint control over the collection and disbursement of the Egyptian revenues. Under their management the country had been rescued from bankruptey, and the welfare of the inhabitants, relieved to a large extent from the illegal extortions of the native tax gatherers, was materially promoted. The only dissatisfied element in the State was the army, which had been reduced to 15,000 men, and whose pay, far from being augmented, had been suffered to remain for nearly two years in arrears. The object of the Comptrollers was, probably, to still further reduce this force, if not to disband it altogether; for the rank and file are worthless against foreign enemies, as has repeatedly been proved in Turkey and Abyssinia, Indians in the past history of treatles; but and their services in maintaining internal order could be quite as effectually performed by a corps of policemen. Such as they were, however, they constituted the sole depositary of armed force in Egypt; and the fact that their demonstrations had twice compelled a change of government, has given them an overweening sense of their importance. That the existence of these shabby Præto rians is incompatible with European in terests was conclusively attested in their revoit the other day, not only by the extravagent scope of their demands, but by

the action which they threatened to take in

certain contingencies. They required the

Khedive to dismiss his Ministry and ac-

cept as Premier a disreputable politician,

avowedly hostile to the new system of fiscal

economy and order. They insisted also

that the army should be increased, a step

tively well-to-do tribe; and had they re- state of the finances; and that a sort of national Parliament should be assembled; it being well understood that such an assembly would take the power of the purse out of the hands of foreigners. Their leader, sent a detachment to prevent the passage of a British troop ship through the Suez Canal; and declared that the first overtattempt to occupy the country with any other than a Turkish force would be followed by the massacre of all the foreign Christians. One other significant circumstance connected with the outbreak deserves notice, gents seemed to have been directed against the English rather than the French, although, as we have said, the two nations have divided between them the business of financial tutelage. The principal charge against the Minister whose dismissal was extorted from the Khedive was that he had

sold the country to Great Britain.

Those who read of these curious events will be tempted to surmise how Lord Bea-CONSFIELD would have acted had he been at the head of the British Ministry in such a conjuncture. Who can doubt that the first attempt to bar the passage of a British troop ship through the canal which has become the great highway to India, would have been promptly followed by a military occupation of Alexandria and Cairo, and a summary disbandment of the Egyptian army, which has proved itself good for nothing except to overawe civilians? The fact that the insurgents couple with their undisguised animosity to England, which happens to be the largest creditor of Egypt, an avowed willingness to let the Turks resume possession of the country, would have seemed, we opine, to the late Conservative Government a strong argument against that solution of the problem. Should Egypt again become an integral part of the Turkish dominions, it is scarcely probable that English and French functionaries would be allowed exclusive control of the public revenues. What reason is there to suppose that under the Ottoman regime Egyptian bonds would escape the plight of Turkish securities, and how would the highway to India be rendered more secure by the presence of a really formidable Ottoman force, in view of the growing dislike and distrust of England entertained at Constantinople since the accession of Mr. GLADSTONE to power Precisely how the Liberal Cabinet means to deal with the present critical emergency cannot yet be stated; but it is well nigh cortain that no bold and vigorous action can be expected from it. Apparently it will favor the project of Turkish intervention, in the hope that the hour of inevitable collision may be postponed. It is well understood, however, throughout the Continent how vitally Great Britain is concerned in this matter; and it is not too much to say that her dignity and influence as a factor in European politics are staked upon the wisdom and firmness of her attitude in the

## A Sound Decision.

present Egyptian complications.

Gov. Connell has decided not to sustain Mayor Grace in removing Police Commissioners FRENCH, MASON, and NICHOLS. He gives his reasons in an official paper which we publish this morning.

The Governor's reasons will be read with interest. His decision will be hailed by fair-minded men who closely followed the course of the trial as eminently sound, and as the only conclusion to which the case could be intelligently and justly brought.

Gov. Counerly's administration has been characterized by uncommon courage and independence; and it is gratifying to see that where judicial functions are imposed upon the Executive he discharges them with the fairness of a well-informed and

Mayor Grace ought to have made this decision himself; but as he failed of his duty in this interesting case, with his habitual amiability he may now rejoice with the Commissioners that his own clearly erroneous decision has been reversed by the appellate and better informed

Still, he is an excellent Mayor compared with a mountebank we once had in the office.

# No Countenancing of Violence.

Applause and sympathy for the soldier who fired at GUITEAU are misdirected. Try GUITEAU fairly; punish him to th

full extent of the law; but the life of the humblest citizen, and of the worst man, when he is secured in close confinement. should be as safe from violence as that of the President.

This soldier, instead of doing a good service, has brought a stain upon the name of his country.

The Ohio Republicans open their campaign on Saturday. JOHN SHERMAN, it is announced, will take the stump for the Hon. CHARLES FOSTER of Fosteria, whom he has forgiven for defeating him at Chicago. Mr. R. B. HAYES, the Fraud, of Fremont, will also lend his dead weight to the party. Mr. Fostin thus starts in the Gubernatorial race bad y handicapped, and is likely to realize, before he gets through, the truth of the maxim uttered by Mr. Haves at a school celebration the other day. "The commendation of some men justiy excites suspicion."

The policemen make a lame defence for their neglect to enforce the law against pool sellers. Finding that they falled in many cases to secure convictions, they concluded that the law was bad and ceased to make arrests. good code of police duties seems to be needed. There are many policemen who need to be explicitly told that they are not clothed with power to expound the law because they are instructed to arrest lawbreakers, nor authorized to break

heads because they are allowed to carry clubs. Mr. SANKEY, the sweet singer, is now or the wide ocean, voyaging toward England. where he will soon be joined by his partner. Mr. Moony. The two men are to begin an attack upon sinful and sodden Old England, and make a mighty effort to overthrow Satan's strongholds there. But why this change of base? Have they conquered all the forces of the arch enemy here, that they fly abroad? The general who, after fighting his enemy a while from one position, should suddenly withdraw his forces to cross the ocean, and there begin an entirely new battle, leaving the enemy strongly intrenched, would be thought to have suffered repulse. Have the evangelists been repulsed here, or do they think that after an absence of several years from England they can make better progress there? Whatever reason takes them to England, we hope they will be successful in crushing Satan.

Novels and dramas, it is safe to say, will one day be made, and perhaps are already under construction, on the story of Woxrens, the locksmith of Litte, In English, at least, the title itself is a treasure; while the portrayal of the dramatic incidents attending the expulsion of the religious orders; the call upon WoxTens who alone could force the convent locks; his subsequent outcast life, his very existence b ing ignored by the people of the town he dwelt n, as a rebuke to his sacrilege; his sinking into poverty, and his flight into exile; finally his terrible scheme of revenge, in sending boxes of explosives, arranged by his once admired ingenuity, to his old neighbors of Lille, and

mingling of horror and pathos which any playwright might well regard as a mine of material for an effective drama.

It is averred by the Albany Argus that Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE could not be found when an officer was sent with a subporna to bring him to Albany as a witness in the trial of LOREN B. SESSIONS, indicted for bribery. The Argus seems to fear that Gen. SHARPE may be evading the service of such a process. We can hardly think it possible. At any rate, as long as he was a Stalwart, Gen. SHAHPE would never have attempted to save from justice a scoundeal engaged in bribing a member of the Legislature, whether he belonged to his own party

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, the organ of Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, A. M., bears in its columns the evidence of a most distressing fact-it might almost be called a calamity. The editor, Mr. CHILDS, A. M., has been throughout his whole career mainly a philanthropist. When he sold salve for corns he charged money for it, but his chief aim was the lessening of human woe. Since he has been the editor of a great political journal, he has sat in his office-which is said to be furnished with one hundred and forty-seven monograms of G. W. C.-with his lyre in hand, ready to sweep its strings to the tune of a dollar a line for lightening the grief of those bereaved relatives, whom inexperience and lack of genius disqualified from fitty celebrating the departure of beloved members of their families. But now this is to be so no more. Here is the proof from the columns of the Ledger:

Dearest husband, we must part, Don't let this parting break your heart Remember how we lived in love,

This poem marks a most radical change in the state of its author. Hitherto he has only sung what would be appropriate as coming from the lips of those on earth; but these touching lines are written as though from the spirit land. Apparently our obituary poet has become a spiritualist, and that bright and vigorous intellect, so long employed in bandfiting his fellow mourners, will perhaps henceforth find its chief delight in wondering at the trick and frauds of those who before mixed audiences, with the lights turned down, dance out of cabinets as ladies and gentlemen of days long gone by. We fear that melancholia, brought on by too great assimilation of the sorrows of others, may have made it possible for the spiritualists to lay their grip on Mr. CHILDS; and so his old employment of formulating the emotions of disconsolate parties in appropriate and sympathetic lines, will know him no more. How sad it would be if that beautiful lyre should ever be heard as a tambourine, jingling over the heads of a mystifled and marvelling auditory!

But this is a most gloomy view. Let us not entertain it yet, but rather give way to the pleasing hope that this apparent aberration of the pride of the Philadelphia newsboy will after all be merely temporary; and that Mr. CHILDS will soon again be ready to sadden the heart that is glad, or rather gladden the heart that is sad, in the old orthodox manner of his genius.

Matching pigeons is a sport that has lately come into vogue in this country; and while the success obtained in the long-distance races is far from that achieved in Belgium, yet the fanciers are struck with the rapid progress already made. Where a few years ago there was not one homing club there are now dozens. In these days, when many people feel it a kind of social duty to practise some sport, pigeon flying must be a great discovery for those who do not like to take violent exercise. All exertion in the matter can be safely intrusted to the little travellers. Corpulent people, who neither look well nor feel well in lawn tennis, might perhaps acquire celebrity with greater comfort by transferring their athletic aspirations to supervising a flock of carrier pigeons.

## THE SHIVERING HALF BREEDS.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 13 .- The report comes up from the seaboard that the Stalwarts will have the delegates to the Republican State Conention from every Assembly district in the city of New York, with the possible exception of two, and that they will capture as many delegates as usual in Kings, Queens, Suffelk, and Richmond. This information has sent a chill of apprehension through the ranks of the Half ds in the central and western countles.

Before the Albany contest for Senators was over, the special friends of the national Adminstration had determined to make desperate efforts to elect a majority of the delegates to the State Convention. When that long struggle ended in the defeat of Conkling, the supporters of the Administration felt sure of controlling the Convention. For success, however, they placed much reliance on the prospects of a liberal dispensation of Federal patronage as soon as Judge Robertson got into the Custom House, as Judge Robertson got into the case to be a generoussprinkling of new weighers, inspectors, ar clerks, who were to be so selected by the Collector as to make glad the Half Breed heart in the rural districts. Even the names of the bene fleiaries were confidently mentioned. And all were to go to work to beat the Stalwarts and carry the State Convention.

But those who had received the promises were not willing to begin operations for capturing delegates to the Convention till they got their commissions in the Custom House. This was reasonable. So they waited; and they have waited to this day! The cry is now heard in the Half Breed strongholds, "What is the matter with the new Collector? Why don't the distribution begin? When is the transised feast of fat things from the Custom House to be put on the board?"

far things from the Custom House to be put on the board?

The disappointment in this particular is as severely feit among the Administration forces in this region as is the drought among the farmers. It has so parched the Half Breed threats that the friends of the Administration cannot raise a cheer over their prespects for controlling the Convention. It begins to look so if the Salwarts would get a majority of the delegates, provided they put forth their best exertions in the country, and are as successful in New York city and its neighborhood as they claim they will be.

# Beath of Seastor Burnside.

Gen. Ambrese Everett Burnside of Rhode sland died at Bristol yesterday of a discase of the heart He was 57 years old, born at Liberty, Indiana an war, and resigned from the army in 1852. He eturned to the military service in 1861 as Colonel of the First Blode Island Volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Ron, and was rapidly promoted to be a Brigadier General and a Ma seneral of volunteers. He commanded an expedition to North Carolina in 1862, occupied Roanoke Istand, and tought successfully the small battle of Newbern. He was afterward transferred to the Army of the Potomac, the left wing of which be commanded in the battle of Ann tam, and when Gen. McCleilan was relieved on Nov.

1862. Burnside was sciented to succeed him His career at the head of this great army was principally distinguished by the disastrons battle of Fred cricksburg on Dec. 12, 1862, and toward the close of the month of January succeeding he resigned the command of that army. In May, Issue he was sent to the Depart ment of Ohio, and in June, 1863, he moved from Cine nati to drave the considerates out of East Tennessee. Here he remained in command notal January, 1864, when he was again brought back with the Ninth Army Corps which had served under him in Fast Tempessee to the Army of the Potomac, and placed under the orders of Gen Meade.

In the course of Grant's operations around Petersburg Burnside constructed a mine under an important Con federate redoubt, and from the explosion of this m at the end of June, 1864, but from some cause not we fully explained, it was not followed up by the expected general attack through the broken lines of the enemy, and produced no practical result whatever. Hereup Burnside offered his resignation of his commission, but President Lincoln declined to accept it though he gave him leave of absence. This relieved him from any duty during the war, and he finally reagned name fram ! after the downfail of Exchanged.

tion. Burnside was elected a Senator in 1859 to serve out an unexpired term. He was subsequently reclected thrice, in 1864, 1879, and 1876. His career as a Senate was rather scrive than brilliant. He was a wan of uncl vivacity of mind, but of comparatively little judgment He was a siturce patriot, yet his services to his countr were not such as to sive him in its history cither a very important or a permanent place.

An edition of 5,000 copies of this month's Guidole Wood has been printed for sale in Equiand. This American magazine is now to be sublished in London, as THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

Deorgia Gold Mines, Dinmonds, Cotton, and Rallrands-The Exhibits at the Atlanta World's Fair-A Gold Mine in a Barden ATLANTA, Sept. 7 .- Millions of Northern capital has come, and is still coming South, especially to Georgia, for investment. Great railroad schemes, the forerunners of rapid and

material industrial development, are bringing capitalists to our city and State from the North and West. The railroad has burrowed the Alps. has crossed the Rocky Mountains and leaped the canons of the West, and now it has bridged a mightler chasm in our country, for capitalists do not invest in hostile lands,

Even the Cincinnati Gazette has grasped in welcome the hand extended by Northern capitalists for Georgia's interest in the building of a great trunk line from the West through Atlanta to the seaboard. Our Legislature has just granted the charter for Cole's system, which is controlled by a powerful syndicate, and will open a line from Brunswick, on the southeast coast of Georgia, through Chattanooga, Tenn.. to the marts of the West. Besides this, the Georgia Pacific, lately sold by the Gordons to the Richmond and Danville road, will run directly from Atlanta to the Mississippi, and work has been started at both ends of the road and is being rapidly rushed forward. This road will be completed by next summer, and the Brunswick extension probably sooner, as work was started at eleven points on that as soon as the charter was granted. Numerous branch roads are being projected all over the State, especially

into the lately tested gold regions. Wandering into this Switzerland of Georgia, where thousands resort every summer to the mineral springs of New Holland, Gower, Porter, and White Sulphur, your correspondent chanced to meet an old resident conversant with much of the mineral resources of the State, which are attracting capital and labor

"They tell me you have diamonds as well as gold in your county," was our test remark.

This launched the old gentlemen off. "Oh. yes. Dr. Stephenson, our late State Geologist, predicted ten years ago that we would find them, and within the past few weeks ten have been picked up in Hall County. Mrs. Blackshear of Gainesville wears one, an octagon of the finest water; and look here," he exclaimed, with pride, drawing from his pocket a large amethyst, whose longest axis was 2% inches. It was a lovely violet.

'Where did that come from?" "This is from Rabun County, and within a mile from Gainesville we are mining mica, and get sheets three feet by two feet. There is also a silver mine near here which is producing finely, and if you go up near Toccoa, beside the falls with the perpetual rainbows, you will see a

copper mine in full operation." Where does the capital come from ?"

copper mine in full operation."

"Where does the capital come from?"

"From the North. Just as the war came on us we were begining to realize hew rich northern Georgia is in the precious and useful minerals and metals, and some of our wealthy men had begun work; but they lost everything, and lost heart, too, with the war, and the work stopped. Within the past two or three years some of the Southern men of wealth have recuperated. They have sentspecimens to Northern men, and with their heip the good work is just begun. We leave the cotton field to the negro, but for our mining and factory work we look to the North. New York emigrants are working our mines. We have rich mines of soapstone in several counties, and asbestos is found all over northwest Georgia. You ought to see the slate quarries of Polk and Paulding Counties. Itell you, the New England States cannot turn out better. A branch railroad to these quarries taps the State road near Altoona and brings slate to the houses of our cities. Atlanta uses most of it. I was taking a kentuckian over Atlanta lately, and he stopped me near one of our fine public buildings in astonishment, and asked me if we brought granite from New Hampshire for our houses. I told him of Stone Mountain, a solid mass of granite raising its baild pate so high above the green farms at its feet that, although twenty milgs from Atlanta, the city can be clearly seen from its summit, if he would be bold enough to climb its bare slies to get the view. The granite is being quarried, and may be for centuries, without the least fear of its giving out.

"What about your rich gold mines we are hearing so much of?"

The old gentleman fumbled in his pockets and brought out a handful of gold grains a little larger than the head of a large pin, and a queer-looking little finger.

"You've heard of the Lumpkin mine; that is the only mine I know of for sale. Well, these crains of gold come from the hillisides surrounning the mine. It is not vein, but deposit. They are mined by powerful machinery that w

This is wonderful. You ought to put that fish in the fishes in the sales in the sales for the fills into the gullines at the base. Water is thrown by pipes with such force on the surface that it is washed bare, and the deposit at the base is then mined in the asual way. They call this fluming."

"How about your little gold fish?"

"The came from another noted mine, the Lumsden mine. About eighteen months ago two brothers, Lumsden by name, were ploughing their garden, which lay on a gentle hill slope, when their attention was attracted by a glittering substance turraed up in the clods. On examination it proved to be gold, and many of the nuggets were from thirty to fifty pennyweights. Their farming operations were immediately abandoned, and the rich deposits were only indications of a richer vein they are now working. They would not borrow eapital to begin work nor would they seil, but they mined by hand, watching their mine day and night, until they had made sufficient to go to work in earnest, which they are now doing. "This little fish, you see, sir, is almost perfect in its imitation, and is one of the nuggets from the Lumsden mine."

This is wonderful. You ought to put that fish in the State's spectmens at the Exposition."

"Perhaps I may. These Northern people are beginning to see something alive in the fill and yet, or I'm much mistagen. Mr. King of New York, who was sent here on a prospecting tour by some capitalist of that city, was at the Richmond Hotel, in Gainesville, on his way back, in July. He had with bim a piece of quartz ore, weighing about twenty pounds, in which the pure gold was visible to the naked eye in large quantiles. He said the ore would assay over \$2,000 to the ten. He would not tell where the ore came from, but I've been over too much of this part of the vein runs, showed me not long since a handful of pure nuggets from this mine, weighing from twenty pennyweights up to thirty. He says there is no stock of this mine for sale at any price. "Yes! I knew an intelligent old gentleman of

and sold one for \$250,000, with less to do ever it than you and I would make over a horse trade."

"Do you think these mines compare with those of California?"

"I can only say in one instance, as my in-

formation on this subject is confined to Georgia imits; but this spring we had a Californian here, who pronounced them equal to the mines of that State, and we have a Georgian at work who left California to return here."
Will this region have a fair exhibit at the

Exposition?"
I can't tell you that; but I can tell you that all over the State, wherever I have been there is a tidal wave of indignation against our Legislature for refusing a sum sufficient to show the advantages of the State at the Exposition."

Georgia's citizens will see to it that this act of the state of the State at the exposition.

the advantages of the State at the Exposition."

Georgia's citizens will see to it that this act of her Legislature does not misropresent her people, and her exhibit of Georgia's builden is promised from the committee of white, hawson, Hall, and Lumpkin by a committee of gold men from these counties, with F. H. Inboden as Chairman and T. R. Lembard as Secretary. They are collecting material for the purpose, and will make an exhibitive display of rich specimen ores, native negrets, and precious stones. There are hundreds of mines yet untouched, but such as are being worked will send their buillion to the Exposition grounds each week as the mills turn it out. Arrangements have been made for special extension trains into these gold fields during the Exposition.

This gold display will be one of the most interesting features of the great exhibition.

The rail ands have entered into the spirit of enterprise, too, and will make a fine display. It was at first thought the immense building put up for the railroud display would not be filled, but all the space has long up been exhausted, and the cry is. Still they come." The Louisville and Rashville and the Nashville and Chattannoga roads have subscribed sufficient to make an exhaustive display of the resources of the South in woods and minerals. These roads cover the entire South this side the Mississippi, and propose to exhibit all uniterals and woods along their lines. Commissioner Killibrew is supervisor of this department. The agent of the Atcheson, Topoka and Ransas road promises his road shail rival the display of those above mentioned. The railroad building will be one of the great features of the Exposition.

Jacquard the famous Louisville reweller, has engaged space for a large exhibit, and says he intends to sureass Tiffany's display. Jacquard's disclay is to the cast, and the Tiffany's

section to the west, in the space allowed for jewellers. All the space in the Art Building has been applied for.

A unique exhibition will be that of the man who has purchased the right to sell cigars and walking canes. He says he will have 10,000 walking canes cut from the famous battle-fields of Georgia, and that they will go like hot cakes assouvenirs of the occasion. He has engaged fifty salesmen since his return from a Northern trip, and expects to keep them busy.

Senator Brown has resigned the Presidency of the Exposition Association, on account of the death of his son.

One of the features of the industrial display will be the manufacture of a suit of clothes for Senator Brown in one day, the cotton to be picked, ginned, woven into cloth, cut and made, nit on the grounds, in one day. Major W. E. Barrow, representing the Willimante Linen

One of the teaures of the industrial display will be the manufacture of a suit of clothes for Senator Brown in one day, the cotten to be picked, ginned, woven into cloth, cut and made, all on the grounds, in one day. Major W. E. Barrow, representing the Willimantte Linen Mills Company, has been in Atlanta preparing for their display. They have always been large exhibitors at all the world's fairs, and the Major expressed himself as delighted with the ground and buildings.

The buildings are about completed, and are being painted. They cover about thirty acres of ground.

Many rich cotten mill owners of Leeds, England, will visit the Exposition.

The Florida exhibit will be very interesting, especially to Northern people. A Convention representing most of the counties was lately held in Jacksonville, which resolved that the State should be represented at the Exposition; that county associations should be formed for the collection of accurate data, and that the State make an exhibit at Atlanta of woods, fibres, minerals, manufactured articles by hand or machinery, native fertilizers, fruits, vegetables, staples, ceresils, natural curiosities of land and water, and all other things that would illustrate the resources and products of Florida, and invite labor and capital. There are so many odd, quaint, and strange things found in Florida, along her coasts and in her waters, that a specimen of cach would constitute a museum.

South Carolina tea farms will be represented. There is a rich syndicate, with Ben Butler at Its head, controlling millions of capital. It has been hinted that an effort will be made during the Exposition to Induce a transfer of the machinery of the Sprague mills, in Rhode Island, to Atlanta, or some equality eligible point in Georgia. The inducement will be chanp fuel, food, clothing, and a location where the article manufactured is raised. The expenses to the company would be half as much in Atlanta as in Rhode Island.

Forty years ago there was a little village in northwest Georgia called Mar

in that short time, despite the adverse influence of civil war.

The carnival of the Fleecy King has begun, and the broad-brimmed sombrero and song of the cotton picker are abroad in the land. The most important man at the South this season is the man who "brings in the first bale." He is espied from afar, and long before his wagon reaches the cotton depot samplers angers have made a honeycomb of it. He gets his name in the local paper, gets money in his pocket, and collects a crowd that would do credit to a circus clown. He leaves town like a John, and even his horses feel their importance, or the lightened load, as they turn their faces homeward.

The first cotton bale from Terrell County, Georgia, this year was shipped to Cincinnati and sold for 38% cents; the first Tennessee cotton bale sold in Louisville for 34% cents, and the first Alabama bale sold for 34 cents. These first bales do not decide future prices.

The following are the prizes offered on cotton by the International Cotton Exposition:

 For the best bale other than long staple.
 For the best bale of upland long staple...
 For the best bale of Sea Island.......... Entries for cotton open until Sept. 15. and cotton to be the growth of 1881. B. O.

#### Not a Model of Deportment From the Philadelphia Times.

But why this stir on the hotel veranda, as a stoutish, heavy-faced, grim individual, in a suit of sombre black, appears? The whisper goes around: "There's Grant." He gives Mr. Jones of the hotel his card to hav it sent across to the cottage, and, superior to all conven-tionalities, sits down in a group of ladies, who greet him, without taking his hat from his head or his cigar from

"What is that ever there!" he says, pointing across the lawn. "It wasn't there when I went away."
"That," says one of the ladies, "why that is the track they laid to bring Mr. Garfield to his cottage. Did you

not hear about it?"
"No. I didn't hear a thing of it. Brought him that way from Elberon station, dol they?"

The how comes up and savs: "Mrs. Garfield says you are very kind, and hopes you will excuse her. The Presi-

lent is not very well to-day." "Well," says Grant, getting up without taking any adieu and addressing nobody in particular, "whenever Mrs. Gardeld or Mr. Gardeld wants to see me I will b very giad to call on them."

### Favoritism in the Navy. From the Washington P.

There is likely to be considerable influence he six or seven young gentlemen, among them the son of Secretary Hunt, who were recently announced as l'aymaster in the navy. The trouble arises from the fact that some two months ago some seventy-five persons were examined for Assistant Paymasterships, and they were duly informed of the result. One of these who is backed by Senator Cameron, has in his possession an of-ficial letter sent to him by the Navy Department, in which his percentage is given, and the statement added that he passed second out of the seventy-five. The other examination, in which young Hunt was concerned, was held secrectly, and Hunt and the other five or six hav been recommended for appointment over the heads of those who previously passed, and who were entitled to the first vacancies. As these latter command considera-ble Senatorial influence, it is not expected that the confirmation of the favorites will be an easy matter.

### Ludles' Dress Cheaper. From the Chicago Tribune.

It's not going to be very expensive to dress rell this winter. Ladies can no longer put twenty five or thirty yards of silk into dresses; they are to be mad and must clear the ground ten or twelve inches, according to the foot of the wearer.
At present the great fad of the females is for lovely

stockings and nobby shoes. Black silk hose are the favorites, into which are let rows of Chantilly or Maltess lace. At Long Branch ladies do it themselves, buy black silk stockings and insert strips of handsome face over ustep.
In New York a delightful employment and beautiful

article of dress is accomplished by knitting what are termed railroad storaines. The most stupic person can knit round and round, and that is all that is required For the pleasure of my Chicago sisters I append the r

There is a silk knitting thread sold here at twenty nine cents a ball, later of which make a big pair of stockings, but I that the years too soft, and prefer a tightly twisted, ther thread, which I purchase of a tringe maker in larg skeins, weighing five ounces.
Cast on twenty-eight stitches on the needles and knit

away till you have a signifer pipe tentirely unsuggrative of a stocking; and about one-half a yard long-not that, f the stocking is not desired an extra length. Then knit round once, drapping every tourth witch, these drapped stitches will run to the top of the stocking, striping it in evely open work, and making it instantane usly third longer, and wate chough for the largesst sort of leg.
After this, the stocking being as many stitch is smaller as you have drooped, you knot about three inches at that size, and then too off. "What I no heel!" Thear the uninitiated exclaim. No heel. "If s a pour fact that won't hape its own stocking," the old lady said when she knit hem this way; but the extreme elasticity of the railroad ions makes a heel unnecessary. They are durable, they are handsome; and they are such jully things to have round for work that I anticipate my Chicago sisters will thank me for the recipe.

What it Cost to be a Kalakana Committeeman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire While it is true that the Common Council never paid the insignal cant sum expended under their direction in King Kala-kana's reception in 1870 I beg to submit the following receipt, in full, our such extertainment paid out of my p

rate units.

Received of J. bu C. Kenting. Eng. \$40 in full for refreshments introduced the recommittee and guests of the
freshments Connected the received of K. or Kalakanani
1973.

A. D. Lookeson, 282 Broadway. The smallness of the sum may account for the non-parment of the bill by the city, because there was noth ing to divide. As sharman of the sub-committee which was intrusted the details of the reception, I was covered in my extenditure by that economy which at tended all my rathing acts. When it became known that there is measure south not reach the city at 11.45. The time deal value of a latter 12.42 M. Its committee and main faint (asely) reported to the enfine house of Mr. Thangason and ware served with remediately. These lands at Mr. Thangason and ware served with remediately. It was at my extended to the city of time. It was at my extended to the city of the continuous and the city of the continuous tendent to the city of the day the day of the holy, and occurred extraords. When there were deal to the wave of the cuttings is impaid, When there were deal of the between all extended in the continuous at the continuous and the built were quickly ideal.

Saw Your, Sept. 13.

What kind of Petroleum for finld Heads? To the Entron of The Sun-Ser. Will Engineer state what kind is introduced its man best or respected to hair? Engineer's state what assessor restocked the hair!
New York, Scot. 12.

Treat primptly craimts, dury the Assating the era, and all howel affections with the devices tarminated had some with obtain specify relief and promote a certain cure.—dec

SUNBEAMS.

-Finger nails two inches long are the

-One of a party of girls who ran a flyamile race at Rio, Texas, died from over exertion -The boots worn by a vain beau at Det.

tonville Iowa, have cork lifts two inches thick inside, under his heels, in order to increase his stature. -A San Francisco physician, believing

that he has discovered a cure for hydrophobia, and desiring to test it, has had himself letten by a rabid dog.

The once celebrated Giulia Barucci used o say: "It is more shameful and more disgraceful fo a pretty woman to have a corn or a bunion on her foot

-Sentiment written in a church fale at

burn at Fremont, Ohio, by Mr. Rathe tord R. Bayes My young friends, never be afraid of criticism or rail-The thing done avails, and not what is said about it " -An enraged belle at White Sulphur Springs bit the cheek of a young man at a moment when he expected a kiss. He had her arrested on a charge of

assault, but failed to appear before the Justice, and sh -A Chicago suggestion for a safeguard against railroad accidents is to give a large pecuniary re ward from the Government treasury to the employees of every railroad on which no preventable accident has

occurred within the year. -Schemp bought a big, savage dog, tied the beast behind the bar in his saloop, and gave notice that the first man who drank without payment would be bitten. The dog almost killed the first impecunion drunkard on whom he was let loose, and thereby reined instead of helping the business, for his owner must pay \$5,000 damages.

of marriage. Her father published a card to say that her advertisement was merely a foolish freak, and that no body should regard it seriously. Then the girl came out with a declaration that, being of legal age to choose a husband for herself, she had taken her own means o getting suited, and did not mean to abandon the plan -Indiana is prohibited by its old Constitu-

-A Denver girl advertised for proposals

tion from naving more than five Judges in its Supreme Court, and as this number of Judges was 1,500 cases in arrears inst winter, the Legislature added five "Commis-sioners," who hear cases and make up reports on them for the Supreme Court. In general the Supreme Court accepts the decision made by the Commissioner, and in case of a difference of opinion the five Judges and the five Commissioners go into conference and decide the

-An electrician at the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, thus exp ains the friendly relations that often exist between cats and dogs. Generally, the doc wh makes friends with a cat is an old dog, who has lived a good deal, and who suffers more or less from rheuma-tism. Well, every time he licks the cat, or passes his paw affectionally along her back, he is simply dectoring his rheumatism by the aid of the electricity in the cat'skin and hair. The dog does not regard the cat so much as a friend as a magneto-electrical machine.

-The aristocracy of Rome have divided into two camps; one, including all the younger members of the aristocracy, went with the King, while a few, who were considered the legitimists, remained faithful to the Pope and the moral principles of the Church. One of the latter, an old Prince, hitherto deemed prous, has left his family for one of the danseuses of the Costanzi, for and who appears at the opera with him in the mos exquisite toilets. This moral defection has given grea

-The Methodist ministers of Philadelphia neet every Monday, and the more interesting of their remarks on these occasions have been published in the newspapers. These partial reports were objected to, and ors to print none but "respectful accounts." Presiding Eider swindells urged that the meetings be held private iy. "You can't prevent foolish things from being said and done here," he said, "and the reporters naturally pick out such things." But the plan of a visiting committee was adopted.

-The Vie Parisienne announces the advent of the paralune as a supplement to the parasol. The rays of the moon are quite as dangerous as those of the sun, say the chroniclers of the novelty. One can be moonstruck just as one can have a sunstroke. If the sun browns the skin, the moon dries it and wears it out, just as it affects the surface of stone. Therefore, the is-dies who are staying at country houses, where long country walks at night are often arranged, that one may enjoy the moonlight, should remember to secure one of the dainty paralunes made in gause. lined with red silk, which are declared to be the last effort of fashion

-The castle at Pau, whose contents were sacked in the first revolution, was admirably rehabili-tated with appropriate furniture by Louis Philippe. Among its contents was the cradle of Henry IV. (Pag was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Navarre, which was of tortote: shell. When danger threatened the castle in 1703, some one had the happy thought to substitute another cradle formed of a tortoise shell in place of the original. The fraud was ignominiously smashed by the mob; the genuine article may yet by seen. Splendid gifts from Bernadotte, first King of Sweden, to Pau, his native place, are among the treasures.

-Mrs. Florence, the actress, says that she talked with the Princess of Wales in the bex of a London theatre, and found her charming in manners and person Her voice is soft and extremely musical, and a slight der-man accent makes her speech all the more pleasing. Mrs. Fiorence pronounces Lady Lonsdale and Lady Mandeville among the first of English beauties, and says of Mrs. Lang-try: "She is not strictly beautiful. She has a fair skin, and large, round, dark eyes, which she uses very expressively, and with all the art of a professional actress, in conversation. The natural color of her hair is chestnut, but she is as often seen with very light or reddish friezes at with those of the color bestowed by nature. These artificial adjuncts enhance the effect of her really fine eyes."

-Charges of cruelty by the officials of the Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, had been published, and fifty men who had been immittes were invited to investigate the present management of the concern. When they were ready to report, a meeting was called "for the purpose of vindication." Resolutions were read that the boys were uniformly healthy, brucht, and cheer ful," and that "no boy was ever unkindly treated while a pupil of the Institute." The Chairman said, in a confident tone: "All in favor say ave." There were six ayes, and the rest of the firty investigators said no. Then ome speeches were made denouncing Superintend Hugg as a merciless boy whipper, and the meeting adjourned. Hugg had hired an orchestra and prepared a fine supper, but it is said that he did not seem to enjoy

either the music or the food. -Manteucei, one of the boldest and most persevering of all the brave, stout-hearted band wha have risked their lives in exploring Africa, died on his way back to Italy in London recently, and the whose Italian population braded by their Embassy, belowed the eaffin, bare-headed, to Charing Cross, Manteuco started with Massari, another dauntless Italian explorer. like himself, for the purpose of seeing that part of the its terior of Africa which no white mad ever visited. Prince Borghese, at whose expense the expedition but been undertaken, accompanied them as far as Dargour, where he was left behind on account of illness. Mantenen and Massari pushed on in a signifing direction from the bot east of the continent to the southwest, and arrived at Cape Coast Castle, after four years' absence, utivily of

bausted. Manteucci was only 20. -Lieut. D. A. Lyle has eaten grasshoppers out West, and he lately road a paper beings a spring field science association praising them as food. Atthough they naturally have a disagreeable smell, he says that when quoted they become pleasant to both smell and taste, no disguise being required. They can be extent after boiling two hours, with peoper and sait and the prepared are not easily distinguished from beet brothrad in their own oil they have a notty flavor the trawbook to their use as food is the toocusts, though in the larger ones these can be excepted moved. Some residents of St. Louis have tried a direct of these skilfully prepared, and like t it very well and after becoming accustomed to the flavorthey means sidered a desirable addition to the bill of fare by a con-These locusts tend on vegetable matter, and so may ploy criy he classed as clean food.

-A large hotel, to be conducted on the American plan, is about to be exceed on the sile of the late Duke's Theatre in Landon. In aumaine .... he London Word takes occasion to describe stinctive features of the American hotel and o the eye of Johnny Buil It is to many t comparts and conveniences, with angue after smaller cast than that of the separate estal table without care on his own part can in eraphic communication with airs part of tworld, order a car tage, secure scate at the pers, get shaved, shud, cutter t masked as such all without leaving the building. In not one hanself of the facilities ment's present stores As , on the street there. " the way norm that which a wronk and emerge up a term Admissin the American plant. The conf. the Attention beta is mated by the sound of the that is disjulye the gregar to but not other, and every one of them puts has been as well as her profited by the law to start that the A.

-Miss Flora McFlimsey MacVesgla When he to the feet her, toget her and werk

More Ploca the thought it sight events, And came they book his a will again as a small that he cought har a charge his section with Law Women, is another than the country of the court BULLETIN